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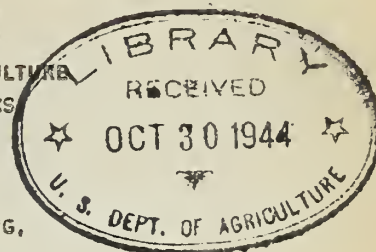


COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

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WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
AND BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

COMPILED BY EMILY L. DAY, LIBRARY SPECIALIST IN COTTON MARKETING,
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COTTON LITERATURE

Cotton Literature is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Items followed by (*) are not in the Library and have not been examined.

"Abbreviations Used in the Department of Agriculture for Titles of Publications" (Miscellaneous Publication No. 337) is the authority for abbreviations used in Cotton Literature.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Photoprint and microfilm copies of items may be obtained, however, from the Bibliofilm Service now being operated by the Department of Agriculture, at the following prices:

Microfilm copying of any single article, regardless of its length, from any single volume of a periodical publication, 50 cents; books, 50 cents for each 50 pages or fraction thereof.

Photoprints, 10 cents a page, with a minimum charge of 50 cents per item.

PRODUCTIONBotany

See Item no. 5.

Genetics and Plant Breeding

1. Harrison, Geo. J. Breeding California cotton. Calif. Cult. 88(24): 696. Nov. 29, 1941. 6 C12
An account of breeding work at the U. S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, California.
2. Howard, R. W. Cotton grown to measure. Farm Jour. 66(1): 15-17. Jan. 1942. 6 F2212
Describes the breeding of new varieties for specific uses on the Robertshaw Plantation near Leland, Mississippi, by John Oakley, D. Howard Doane and W. J. Godbold.
3. New cottons with colchicine. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(1): 8. Jan. 1942. 6 T311
Discusses the use of colchicine in breeding new varieties of cotton.
4. Panov, A. Cotton plant: grafting.* Jarovizacija, 1940, No. 4 (31), 106-10.
"Grafts were made of Gossypium hirsutum (Upland) on G. herbaceum. Alterations were observed in both scion and stock, in vegetative characters, fruit characters and in the type of lint. Three flowers of the scion were pollinated with pollen of the stock and two normally developed bolls were obtained, both containing normally developed seeds. Three flowers of the reverse cross produced one boll. All the bolls contained a number of unfertilized ovules. - C." - Textile Inst. Jour. 32(10): A435. Oct. 1941.
5. Yamada, N. A review of cytogenetics of the genus Gossypium. Bot. and Zool. 5(8-9): 1517-1524, 1685-1696. Aug.-Sept. 1937. J410 B65
In Japanese.
Bibliography, pp. 1695-1696.
"This detailed review deals under the following heads with the work that has been done in various countries on the cytology and genetics of of Gossypium: botanical classification, chromosome numbers of the species, gamete formation from the cytological aspect, hybrids between Asiatic and American forms including the technique of hybridization and a detailed review of pollen tube behaviour, and the origin of the species found in various countries. - C." - Textile Inst. Jour. 32(10): A478. Oct. 1941.

See also Items nos. 8, 43.

* Not examined.

Agronomy

6. Berzaghi, M. N. O papel do fósforo na cultura algodoeira. Ouro Branco 7(5): 10, 12. Sept. 1941. 72.8 Ou7
Place of phosphorus in the cultivation of cotton.
7. Castro, Amalio Olmos. El algodón en Santiago del Estero. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletín Mensual no. 78, pp. 802-806. Oct. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
An account of cotton cultivation in the province of Santiago del Estero.
8. Cotton research to be speeded up by new type greenhouse. Mid-So. Cotton News 2(2): 4. Dec. 1941. 72.8 C8295
The greenhouse in which cotton can be grown the year round under conditions similar to those in field production, built recently at the University of Arkansas, is described.
9. Doyle, C. B. Climate and cotton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1941: 348-363. 1941. 1 Ag84Y
"Cotton has peculiarities that make it exceptionally sensitive to weather conditions over a long period, and for that reason the effects of weather on production and quality have been studied probably more closely than they have in the case of any other crop. Much of what has been discovered about the hows and whys of this relationship is summed up in this article which also deals with the broader aspects of climate in relation to cotton production."
10. Hoover, C. Dale. Dolomite gives best returns for cotton and vetch. Miss. Farm Res. 4(9): 8. Sept. 1941. 100 M69Mi
A progress report of a fertilizer test being conducted at the Holly Springs Branch Experiment Station. "The application of basic slag or dolomite to vetch will cause an increase in the yield of the cotton crop which follows it of from 100 to 250 pounds of seed cotton per acre."
11. McNamara, Homer C. Delta tests of cotton varieties. Miss. Farm Res. 4(11): 7. Nov. 1941. 100 M69Mi
Report of a cotton variety test, conducted over a three-year period (1938-1940) at the Delta Experiment Station.
12. Matthews, E. D. Evidence of the value of the sodium ion in cotton fertilizers. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 127, 7 pp. Experiment, 1941. 100 G29S
Literature cited, p. 7.
Also in Com. Fert. 63(5): 22-26. Nov. 1941.
13. Monteiro, Trajano. Decálogo do plantador de algodão. Revistas Reunidas 11(65): 13-14. June 1941. 72.8 R322
Ten recommendations for the cultivation of cotton in Brazil.

14. Monteiro, Trajano. S6lo adequado e seu preparo para a cultura algodoeira. *Revistas Reunidas* 11(66): 17-18. Aug. 1941. 72.8 R322
Suitable soils and their preparation for cotton cultivation.
15. [Norris, R. E.] Cotton in groves. *Tex. Farming and Citric*. 19(6): 17. Dec. 1941. 80 T31
Brief discussion of the feasibility of growing sea island cotton between the rows of trees in young citrus groves.
16. Pedraza, Roberto. Porcentaje de fibra e indice de fibra en el algodon. *Vida Rural* 3(28): 3-4. Nov. 1941. 9.4 V66
Cotton lint percentage and index.
17. State department of agriculture issues report on cottonseed. Tests show very low germination and weak diseased plants, says Joe C. Scott, president of the department. *Okla. Cotton Grower* 21(7): 1, 4. Dec. 15, 1941. 72.8 Ok4
The Seed Department of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture will test eight samples free for any farmer or dealer upon request.
18. [Wilbur, Walter] Careless picking mighty expensive, declares Wilbur. *Ariz. Farmer* 20(25): 13. Dec. 6, 1941. 6 Ar44
Rough picking is costing the grower as much as five cents a pound.
19. Wilson, Henry C. Chemicals increase yields of cotton in tests. *Seed Trade News* 37(23): 5. Dec. 3, 1941. 61.8 Se2
Report of an experiment of seed treatment and blossom dusting conducted at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. The experiment was supervised by Dr. J. C. Ireland.
20. [Young, V. H.] Ceresan treated seed should not be sold to oil mills. *Mid-So. Cotton News* 2(2): 6. Dec. 1941. 72.8 C8295
Experiments carried out at the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas "have shown that Ceresan-treated seed may be carried over from one season to the next and still be in excellent condition for planting, provided it has been stored in dry, well ventilated storage."
171,
See also Items nos. 33, 43, 48, 51, 96, 99, 245, 248, 251, 266, 267, 271.

Diseases

21. Adair, L. A., and Moore, Elizabeth Jane. A photoelectric method and its use for determination of fungus growth rates. *Phytopathology* 31(5): 448-452. May 1941. 464.8 P56
Literature cited, p. 452.
"Details are given of an accurate and rapid photoelectric method for the determination of the amount of growth produced by the cotton root rot fungus [*Phymatotrichum omnivorum*]. The results secured by means of this technique agree closely with the data yielded by gravimetric methods for larger colonies, while for smaller ones the photoelectric instrument is more reliable." - *Rev. App. Mycol* 20(10): 462. Oct. 1941.

22. Pinckard, J. A., jr. Millions lost on diseases every year. Miss. Farm Res. 4(11): 1, 2. Nov. 1941. 100 M69Mi
A brief discussion of the nature, cause and control of cotton diseases.

See also Item no. 210.

Insects

23. Control of cotton seedling pests. Agr.-Indus. Monthly 8(12): 35. Sept. 1941. 25 Ag82
Condensed from the Queensland Agricultural Journal.
24. Correa de Jesus, Diderot. O problema do insecticida na lavoura algodoeira. Revista de Agricultura 16(9-10): 451-454. Sept.-Oct. 1941. 9.2 R324
Insecticide problems in the production of cotton.
25. [Goin, J. M.] Boll weevils are numerous. Okla. Cotton Grower 21(7): 1. Dec. 15, 1941. 72.8 Ok4
The largest number of boll weevils in many years is going into hibernation in Oklahoma this winter.
26. Growers agree on bollworm program. Ariz. Farmer 20(26): 4. Dec. 20, 1941. 6 Ar44
Report of meeting held in Phoenix, Arizona, December 15, 1941.
Growers agreed not to grow stub cotton in the northeast corner of the Salt River Valley as a pink bollworm control measure.
27. Krishna Ayyar, P. N., and Margabandhu, V. Biology of the cotton stem-weevil, pempherulus affinis, Fst., under controlled physical conditions. Bul. Ent. Res. 32(1): 61-82. Apr. 1941. 421 B87
References, pp. 81-82.
"This preliminary paper is an attempt to elucidate the intricate relationship existing between Pempherulus and its physical environments."
28. Lyle, Clay. Controlling cotton insects. Miss. State Plant Bd. Cir. 2(n.s.), 3 pp. State College, 1941. 464.9 M69
Recommendations for control of the boll weevil, cotton aphid, cotton flea hopper, cotton bollworm, cotton leafworm and red spider, are given.
29. Peairs, Leonard Marion. Insect pests of farm, garden, and orchard. 4th ed. 549 pp. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc., 1941. 423 Sa51
Insects injurious to cotton, pp. 171-187.
30. Pink bollworm men meet in Mexico. Cotton Digest 14(10): 8. Dec. 6, 1941. 286.82 C822
Report of meeting of representatives of the United States and Mexico at Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Pink bollworm control plans were discussed.

31. Rubtsov, I. A. Effect of temperature and humidity on the development of the eggs and larvae of the boll worm. Bul. Plant Protect. no. 1, pp. 9-19. 1941. 421 P942
References, p. 19.
In Russian.

Farm Engineering

32. Great strides made in machine cotton picking. Ariz. Farmer 20(26): 12. Dec. 20, 1941. 6 Ar44
Changes in design of the cotton picker manufactured by the International Harvester Co. are described.
33. Llosa, Julio A. La mecanizacion del cultivo del algodón. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletin Mensual no. 78, pp. 775-778. Oct. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
An economic study on the use of machinery in cultivating and harvesting of cotton.

Farm Management

34. Adams, R. L. Farm management crop manual. 207 pp. Berkley and Los Angeles, University of California press, 1941. (University of California syllabus ser. no. 278) 281.010 Ad1
Cost of producing selected crops (unit basis). Cotton, pp. 106-110.
35. Cotton crop insurance will be made available to farmers in 1942. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(3): 10-11. Dec. 1941. 304.8 C824
The program of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is explained.
36. [Smith, C. C., and McNamara, M. C.] Shorter staples more profitable farmers assert. Comparison of costs shows more money in Delta shorter staples. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 3. Dec. 13, 1941. 72.8 C8214
Extracts from an article in the "current issue" of the Staple Cotton Review.
Results of a "study of the relative net returns received by Delta growers from long and short staples," are given.
37. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. Don't trust to luck. U. S. Dept. Agr. Fed. Crop Ins. Corp. FCI Inform. 20, 6 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941.
Issued in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
Growers are urged to insure their next year's cotton crops.

Production Credit

See Item no. 269.

Cotton Land Resources

38. Crawford, L. A., and Hurd, Edgar B. Types of farming in California analyzed by enterprises. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 654, 128 pp. Berkeley, 1941. 100 C12S
 Contribution from the Ginnini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.
 "Results of a coöperative investigation conducted by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the California Agricultural Experiment Station."
 Geographic distribution of field crops. Cotton, pp. 40-41.

Farm Social Problems

39. Davis, P. O. Tenancy on southern farms. Nation's Agr. 16(9): 8, 15. Oct. 1941. 280.82 B89
 Traces briefly the reasons for increased tenancy in the South and offers suggestions to improve the economic status of all people on farms of the South.
40. Home missions council. Town and country committee. Land tenure committee. The people, the land, and the church in the rural South. 232 pp., processed. Chicago, Farm foundation [1941] 282.002 H75
 A study prepared as a result of a conference held at Nashville, Tennessee on May 9-11, 1941.
 Partial contents: Tenure areas in the South, by Marshall Harris, pp. 3-11; Economic and social characteristics of land tenure in the upper Piedmont, by G. H. Aull, pp. 13-18; Mobility of sharecropper and wage laborer in the southeastern states, by E. J. Holcomb, pp. 19-24; Plantation tenure in lowland cotton producing areas in southwestern states, by C. O. Brannen, pp. 25-34; Economic characteristics of tenancy in upland cotton areas in the southwest, by John G. McNeely, pp. 35-41; Trends in mechanization and tenure changes in the South, by R. J. Saville, pp. 73-83.
41. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm security administration. Toward farm security; the problem of rural poverty and the work of the Farm security administration, prepared under the direction of the FSA Personnel training committee, for FSA employees, by Joseph Gaer. 246 pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1941.

Cooperation in Production (One-Variety Communities)

42. Hughes, Bode. Organizing communities for quality cotton production. 19pp., processed. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of plant industry, 1941.
 "It is the purpose of this discussion to present the methods employed in organizing and conducting the cotton improvement program in the supervisory area of the Mississippi Valley states, namely, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. The methods outlined have been developed and used over a period of ten years in some of these states."

See also Items nos. 118, 263.

PREPARATION

Ginning

43. Ballard, W. W. A device for converting small cotton gins for use in delinting cotton seed. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 129, 8 pp. Experiment, 1941. 100 G29S
 "Many state experiment stations and private cotton breeders have small gins with 10 to 20 saws. Conversion of these gins for use as delinters permits delinting of small amounts of seed needed for cotton breeding and experimental purposes." The mechanical attachments required and method of installation are described.
44. Cotton gins ideal plants for defense. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 8. Dec. 20, 1941. 72.8 C8214
 Use of idle gins in between seasons for the production of war materials has been suggested by Representative W. R. Poage.
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(12): 5. Dec. 20, 1941.
45. Cotton peonage. Ariz. Farmer 20(25): 6. Dec. 6, 1941. 6 Ar44
 An editorial stating that ginners in Arizona are ginning the crop with loose seed rolls so that as much as a sixteenth of an inch of lint is left on the seed. The ginner then buys the seed and profits through the sale of linters. "Why doesn't the grower take his cotton to another gin if he is dissatisfied? No one who knows anything at all about the cotton industry would ask such a silly question. The farmer is bound to deliver all his cotton to the gin where he gets financed, and let that gin act as his selling agent."
46. Gaus, George E., Shaw, Charles S., and Kliever, Waldo H. A practical seed-cotton moisture tester for use at gins. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 621, 25 pp. Washington, 1941. 1 Ag84C
 "A method and several devices are described and illustrated for determining, relatively quickly and easily, the average moisture content of seed cotton in bulk, as delivered to a cotton gin. This method is intended primarily for use in testing the degree of and the uniformity of moisture content of seed cotton as a means of indicating whether or not a load of seed cotton falls within certain accepted limits of proper moisture condition for good ginning; and in promoting more efficient operation of driers and ginning equipment for handling damp or wet seed cotton."
47. Lardner, Fred. Cotton driers are not understood. Cotton Digest 14(9): 8. Nov. 29, 1941. 286.82 C822
 Gives conclusions reached by the Department of Agriculture after a three-year study of the use of cotton driers in ginning.
48. May delint cottonseed for planting purposes. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(26): 14. Dec. 20, 1941. 304.8 C822
 The Office of Production Management has granted ginners permission to delint cottonseed for planting purposes.

49. OPM warns ginner. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(3): 5-6. Dec. 1941. 304.8 C824

Ginners installing delinting equipment are urged to report the fact to the Office of Production Management. Attention is also called to the fact that any ginner producing linters becomes subject to the provisions of the Wage-and-Hour Law.

50. Reichart, Norberto. Como melhorar o benefício do algodão. Os secadores artificiais de algodão. Ouro Branco 7(5): 13-17. Sept. 1941. 72.8 Ou7

Bibliography, p. 17.

How to improve the ginning of cotton. Artificial drying of cotton.

51. Smith, J. Lee. Preparing to gin cotton crops. Cooperation of growers and ginners means better prices. Fla. Grower 49(8): 4. Aug. 1941. 80 F6622.

Suggestions for harvesting, handling and ginning the crop are included.

See also Item no. 244.

Baling

52. Arkansas bales weigh most on the average. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 3. Dec. 20, 1941. 72.8 C8214

The average gross weight of bales for the cotton belt in 1941 was 511.8 pounds and for Arkansas 521 pounds.

53. Gordon, J. B. Many mills avoid high density bales in buying cotton. Daily News Rec. no. 247, p. 13. Oct. 21, 1941. 286.8 N48

"Mills in the Southeast are encountering difficulty with 'D. Hi D.' cotton, that is, bales originally compressed to high density some time ago to minimize storage space, then restored to standard compression before final shipment to purchasing spinners. Most of this cotton has been on storage for a long time from the 1938 loan, though a small portion may have moved from the 1940 crop."

See also Items nos. 119, 214.

MARKETING

Demand and Competition

54. B., B. Some aspects of the cotton situation. Fed. Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Monthly Rev. 26(11): 59, 61-62. Nov. 30, 1941. 284.8 F31A
A table showing cotton consumption in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee from August 1922 to October 1941, is included.
55. [Bell, W. Ray] All high production in cotton textiles. Fibre and Fabric 94(2967): 11. Dec. 13, 1941. 304.8 F44
Extracts from a report to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

The author stated that cloth production in 1941 may exceed 11,500,000,000 square yards.

Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(11): 4. Dec. 13, 1941.

56. Brown, J. W. Ramie fibre and its potentialities. Fibre and Fabrics Jour. 7(10): 10-11. Oct. 1941. 304.8 Ir42
To be continued.
"From a lecture to the Association of Bleachers, Dyers & Finishers of Australia."
The subject is discussed under the headings: "(1) the history of the fibre; (2) its physical properties and chemical constitution; (3) its present and potential future significance as an essential raw material in the textile and allied industries."
57. Bunker, Harold, Taylor, J. L., and Jones, C. A. Progress report on the process and utilization of domestic flax. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 30(25): P673-P678. Dec. 8, 1941. 306.8 Am3
Report of work sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority at the Georgia State Engineering Experiment Station and Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station.
"A systematic study of the adaptability of the flax fiber plant to the soil and climatic conditions of the South and a research program directed towards processing the straw into fiber, yarn and fabric are being conducted. In an effort to create a market for this farm product and to provide the cotton textile industry with domestic flax fiber, the processing of flax straw into a stapled fiber suitable for working on cotton mill equipment and for blending with cotton in textile products has been extensively investigated." - Authors abstract.
Also in Cotton [Atlanta] 105(12): 82-85, 126. Dec. 1941.
58. Chase, Winn W. Textiles and national defense. Defense problems from the mill man's viewpoint. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 30(26): P721-P723. Dec. 22, 1941. 306.8 Am3
Government regulation, shortages of materials, increasing costs and post-war problems are discussed.
59. [Cotton consumption council] Heavy war use of cotton seen at council meeting. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14706): 11. Dec. 10, 1941. 286.8 J82
Report of annual midwinter meeting held in Columbia, S. C., December 8, 1941.
"Originally called for the purpose of considering plans to promote cotton consumption next coming year, the meeting developed into a discussion of the probable effects of the war on all sections of the industry."
60. The cotton industry--workers urged to return to mills. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2283): 2. Nov. 1, 1941. 304.8 C826
"The cotton trade has already contributed 40,000 workers to munitions factories, but there is a 'lost legion' of at least 8,000 operatives, most of them married women, who, when their own mill closed, did not seek other employment. Their services are urgently needed in the spinning mills again."

61. Duxbury, Daniel. Our Manchester letter: a cotton trade commentary. Fibre and Fabrics Jour. 7(10): 3, 7. Oct. 1941. 304.8 Ir42
The present situation in the British textile industry is discussed.
62. Expansion in the use of synthetic fibres. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2285): 5. Nov. 15, 1941. 304.8 C826
Brief article discussing the effect of expansion in the use of synthetic fibres in Japan and Europe on the outlook for cotton consumption following the war.
63. Further expansion of production of cotton goods forseen. Longer defense plant hours may add to outturn of goods. Industry may reach 1,000,000-bale monthly cotton consumption rate by March. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14708): 10. Dec. 12, 1941. 286.8 J82
"Increased production of cotton goods as a consequence of war is seen as a virtually certain and necessary step, at least in the earlier stages of the conflict, in textile circles."
64. India--textile imports from China and Japan. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2283): 5. Nov. 1, 1941. 304.8 C826
Cotton yarn and piece goods imports for the seasons 1937-38 to 1939-40 are shown in a table.
65. India's cotton mill industry. Indian Inform. 9(80): 273-285. Sept. 15, 1941. 280.8 In25
Disusses the subject under the following topics: Home market; Raw material supply; Export trade; Cotton blanket trade; and Industry's part in the war effort. Tables showing exports of yarn and piece-goods for 1937-38 to 1939-40 are included.
66. Labour shortage in cotton. Plans to make up shortage to meet present demands. Textile Weekly 28(714): 568. Nov. 7, 1941. 304.8 T3127
Plans of the Cotton Board and Cotton Control of Great Britain are noted.
67. Lease lend goods and exports. Textile Weekly 28(713): 535. Oct. 31, 1941. 304.8 T3127
An editorial which says in part: "Primarily the lease-lend gesture by America was designed to promote the prosecution of the war effort, but the principle has now been stretched until these goods must not be used in the export trade, if they ever have been. Instead of joining in a chorus to tell traders to work for exports to win the war, Cabinet Ministers are now wobbling a little, not just stressing the export side so much but rather the war effort. It is going to cut into trade in more ways than one, some of which it is impracticable to separate from normal trade. For example, does the use of lease-lend cotton (which is the main support of the Lancashire trade to-day) rule out the great bulk of cotton goods exports? It looks like it."
68. Livingston, Bert. "Mystery" fiber now produced in Florida. Machinery and processes for mass production of ramie fiber are expanded to meet national need. Fla. Grower 49(12): 5, 8-9. Dec. 1941. 80 F6622

69. Medellin, Colombia; its modern textile mills are typical of a growing South American industry. Textile Age 5(12): 30, 32, 34-36. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T3132
70. Nervous textiles. Nelson tells industry it will be lucky if it is permitted to maintain present output, says simplification is "way out." Business Week no. 641, pp. 30-32. Dec. 13, 1941. 280.8 Sy8
Report of a dinner meeting of the National Consumer-Retailer Council held in New York "last week" for the purpose of discussing "Textiles in a Defense Economy." Donald Nelson, one of the speakers, said "that direct defense demands probably would take from 17 % to 18 % of total cotton textile production in the first six months of 1942."
Also reported in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 3. Dec. 13, 1941; Textile Bul. 61(8): 26, 38. Dec. 15, 1941.
71. New plastic textile material presented for all upholstering. Woven fabric claimed tough as steel and will not burn. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(48): 5. Nov. 29, 1941. 72.8 C8214
The fabric, known as Saran, "is a thermoplastic resin, extruded in strands or yarn of various sizes and gauges that can be woven like cloth. Practically any weave or color of cotton, wool, rayon or silk fabric can be duplicated, or the new plastic material can be combined with these yarns obtaining interesting and original patterns."
Also noted in Fibre and Fabric 94(2965): 10. Nov. 29, 1941.
72. Owens, F. M. Growing textile industry of South American nations. Textile Age 5(12): 38, 40, 43, 45-47. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T3132
"The first in a series of articles on the growth and present status of the textile industry in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela."
73. Power shortage threat removed. Cotton Digest 14(11): 14. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.82 C822
"The threat of a power shortage in the Southeast and the resultant possibility of curtailment of cotton mill operations were dispelled late last week when OPM lifted restrictions of power consumption following general heavy rains throughout the area."
Also noted in Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(26): 13. Dec. 20, 1941.
74. Ramie fiber industry established in Florida. Methods of refinement developed. Textile Age 5(12): 74, 76-79. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T3132
75. Swiss mills short of cotton thru German encirclement. Unable to obtain cotton, industry turns to use of substitutes. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 6. Dec. 6, 1941. 72.8 C8214

76. 37 1/2¢ minimum [wage] for cotton textiles on public contracts. Secretary Perkins' determination sets floor after hearing in capital. Daily News Rec. no. 272, pp. 1, 24. Nov. 19, 1941. 286.8 N48
77. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture] End export subsidy on cloths and yarn. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14712): 1, 10. Dec. 17, 1941. 286.8 J82
Effective Saturday, December 20, 1941, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will discontinue subsidizing exports of cotton products.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 1. Dec. 20, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(12): 4. Dec. 20, 1941.
78. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics] Largest cotton consumption in history booked. Economics bureau sets rate of takings close to 11,000,000 bales. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 5. Dec. 13, 1941. 72.8 C8214
"Cotton consumption totaled 954,000 bales during October, compared with 876,000 for September and 771,000 in October 1940. This is the largest consumption for any month on record."
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(11): 4. Dec. 13, 1941.
79. U. S. Tariff commission. United States imports from Japan and their relation to the defense program and to the economy of the country. 239 pp., processed. Washington, 1941. 173 T17Unj
Includes a discussion of the probable effects of a cessation of imports of cotton cloth and manufactures from Japan.
80. Wage and profit philosophies. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 55(52): 1, 37-40. Dec. 25, 1941. 304.8 W88
An editorial quoting from an address by Edmund A. Lucey delivered before the Senior Engineers' Class in Business Administration at the Lowell Textile Institute.
"It is our belief that the most important problem that the textile industry has ever had to face will come to the front during the next few years. That problem is the one of bringing up the wage scale from near the very bottom to the level of the other large industries of the country. We are convinced that it would be to the best interests of the mill owners to take the initiative and form plans to gradually bring it about. If they do not do so, then there will surely be action by the workers to force a change."
81. Woolf, Douglas G. War: and its effect on textiles. Infinitely greater burden on production, with curtailment of profit margins. Textile World 91(12): 65. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T315

See also Items nos. 76, 82, 104, 166, 167, 175, 199, 211, 216, 256, 260, 266, 267, 271.

Supply and Movement

82. El algodón mexicano; sus necesidades de exportación. Revista de Economía [Mexico] 4(9): 29-31. Sept. 10, 1941. 254.5 R33

A discussion of Mexico's position as an exporter of cotton, setting forth the area cultivated, location of these areas, population engaged in cotton production, amount of production, domestic consumption, exports, countries to which exported, quota assigned to Mexico by the United States, the place of cotton among the agricultural exports of Mexico, and the balance of trade between Mexico and the United States. Reasons are given why Mexico should not reduce her cotton areas and why the United States' quota for Mexican cotton is too small.

83. Best certificated stock in years. Cotton Digest 14(9): 7. Nov. 29, 1941. 286.82 C822

"As of Thursday the stock stood at 115,182 bales, as compared with a high of 137,170 bales established on October 27, up to which time the stock had grown steadily from a relatively small total earlier in the year. But the remaining certificated stock constitutes not only the largest lot of good grade cotton available, but what is probably the best quality certificated stock of cotton since 1930."

84. O café e o algodão no comércio exterior do Brasil. Análise da deslocação dos mercados ocasionada pela guerra. Brazil. Conselho Federal de Comércio Exterior. Boletim 4(45): 3-7. Nov. 17, 1941. 255.3 B738B
Coffee and cotton in the foreign commerce of Brazil. Analysis of market dislocations caused by the war.

85. Calidad de la fibra de algodón producida durante las campanas 1937/38, 1938/39 y 1939/40. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletín Mensual no. 78, pp. 807-808. Oct. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
Quality of cotton produced during the seasons 1937/38, 1938/39 and 1939/40.

86. Cotton acreage in Uganda same as last season. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(48): 6. Nov. 29, 1941. 72.8 C8214
"Cotton has been grown in Uganda for many years, increasing from 11,000 bales of 478 pounds grown on approximately 40,000 acres for the 1909-10 season to the 1937-38 record crop of 349,100 bales produced from a planted area that was slightly under 1,760,000 acres."
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(9): 7. Nov. 29, 1941.

87. The cotton outlook after the war. What will be the effect on the cotton market when the European war is terminated and world peace established? Cotton Digest 14(9): 5, 14-15. Nov. 29, 1941. 286.82 C822
Discussions by Ben J. Williams, D. E. McCuen, Everett R. Cook and Oscar Johnston are given.

88. Cox, A. B. Cotton situation. Tex. Business Rev. 15(10): 8. Nov. 1941. 280.8 T312

The author concluded this brief discussion by stating that "the well being of the South demands foreign markets for at least three to five million bales of cotton annually--at least until more profitable enterprises are available to take its place. It is none too soon for the Nation to lay plans to regain these markets, and the South must take the lead in showing how it can be done constructively."

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 1. Dec. 6, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(10): 11. Dec. 6, 1941.

89. Dantas, Garibaldi. Exportação algodoeira de São Paulo. Ouro Branco 7 (5): 8-9. Sept. 1941. 72.8 Ou7
Cotton exports from São Paulo, Brazil.
90. Gordon, J. B. Good spinning value in western low grade cotton. Daily News Rec. no. 277, p. 9. Nov. 26, 1941. 286.8 N48
"The worst that can be charged against this cotton is its dingy complexion, and extra waste in surplus leaf, and other foreign matter. However, in body and staple, in tensile strength these off cottons compare favorably with any white cotton 15/16 to 1-inch staple, shipped to Southern mills. The fiber has 'character,' which means generally even running lengths. It is not soft, brittle, or wastý."
91. India's cotton crop by staple length for 1940-41. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2286): 6. Nov. 22, 1941. 304.8 C826
A statistical table.
92. Leite de Almeida, José. Fatores de estabilidade da economia algodoeira Paulista. Ouro Branco 7(6): 9-10. Oct. 1941. 72.8 Ou7
Factors of stability in the Paulista cotton economy. Includes a table showing exports from São Paulo, by countries from January to September 1941.
93. Lend-lease shipments to England climbed to high total in October. Over 400,000 bales of cotton shipped during six-month period. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 1. Dec. 13, 1941. 72.8 C8214
94. [New York Cotton exchange trade service] Carry-over of free cotton estimated below last year's. About 4,800,000 bales will be available next July 31, is belief. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 1. Dec. 6, 1941. 72.8 C8214
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(10): 6. Dec. 6, 1941.
95. Sea island cotton crop. West India Com. Cir. 56(1124): 264. Oct. 30, 1941. 8 W524
Gives an estimate of acreage and production in the British West Indies in 1941.
96. Sea island lint failure in Cuba. Textile Bul. 61(8): 51. Dec. 15, 1941. 304.8 So82
Brief article stating that production of sea island cotton has not proved a success in Cuba and efforts to grow the staple will be abandoned for the present. The 1941 crop amounted to 3,500 pounds which was sold in the United States at an average price of 25 cents a pound.
97. Spain--cotton crop. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2286): 6. Nov. 22, 1941. 304.8 C826
"The 1941 cotton crop in Spain is reported to be in good condition, and is estimated unofficially at about 12,000 bales compared with last year's production of 7,400 bales." - Entire item.

98. Subsidy on cotton exports to Canada seen providing high grades to trade. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14696): 16. Nov. 28, 1941. 286.8 J82

Under the subsidy rules a shipper may sell any grade to Canada and receive another from the government stock, with a basis payment being made to make up the difference in price. Advantages of taking higher grades from the government stock than those sold to Canada are discussed.

99. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service. 1941 annual crop summary. Acreage, yield and production of principal crops, by states. 96 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941.
Cotton and cottonseed, p. 81.

101. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Argentine cotton planting delayed. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets 43(24): 758. Dec. 15, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"Cotton planting in Argentina for the 1942 crop was delayed in September and October by lack of sufficient rain, and the destruction by frost of early plantings in the Chaco (the principal cotton region) made it necessary to replant in November. The 1940-41 crop, picked during February-April 1941, was the smallest since 1936-37 and amounted to only 232,000 bales (final official estimate just released) compared with 362,000 bales in 1939-40."

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 6. Dec. 20, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(12): 13. Dec. 20, 1941.

102. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Belgian Congo maintains cotton production at high level. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets 43(24): 756. Dec. 15, 1941. 1.9 St2F

"The 1941 cotton crop in the Belgian Congo is estimated unofficially at 214,000 bales (of 478 pounds) compared with 213,000 bales last year and 180,000 bales in 1939."

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 6. Dec. 20, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(12): 13. Dec. 20, 1941.

103. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Egyptian cotton crop lower than last year. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets 43(25): 782-783. Dec. 22, 1941. 1.9 St2F

Includes a table showing Egyptian cotton acreage, production and exports for the seasons 1936-37 to 1940-41.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(52): 6. Dec. 27, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(13): 16. Dec. 27, 1941.

104. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. India's cotton export outlook gloomy; consumption at record level. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets 43(23): 695-697. Dec. 8, 1941. 1.9 St2F

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 6. Dec. 13, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(11): 13. Dec. 13, 1941.

105. U. S. Dept. of commerce. Cotton and products. Burma. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 5(9): 29. Nov. 29, 1941. 157.54 F763
 "In the past 3 years, China has been taking increasing amounts of cotton from Burma, and in the statistical year ended March 31, 1941, surpassed Japan in importance as a customer for Burma cotton. In that year, China took 9,445 tons out of the total of 16,579 exported, against 4,452 tons shipped to Japan."

See also Items nos. 7, 67, 106, 170, 197, 204, 221, 222, 238, 243, 248, 251, 256, 260, 266, 267, 270.

Prices

106. All of [Mexico's] Laguna crop sold at average of 73 pesos. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14698): 15. Dec. 1, 1941. 286.8 J82
 "Sale of all of the current Laguna District's cotton production of 50,000 bales on the domestic market at good prices, averaging 73 pesos a bale for strict middling, is announced by the National Common Public Lands Credit Bank." - Entire item.
 Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 1. Dec. 6, 1941.
107. [Davis, James P.] OPA viewpoint on cotton textile price ceiling. Linens & Dom. 23(3): 30. Dec. 1941. 304.8 L642
 Address before a luncheon sponsored by the Textile Square Club and held in New York "late in November."
 Extracts in Daily News Rec. no. 272, pp. 1, 4. Nov. 19, 1941.
108. Gordon, J. B. Growers holding back in release of raw cotton. Daily News Rec. no. 258, pp. 9, 15. Nov. 3, 1941. 286.8 N48
 "The cotton market is suffering from three jinxes, old maladies almost forgotten during the inverted era. The heavy discount of December futures; the large certificated stock; and the low grade jinx of Western States comprise the triplethreat of affliction to advancing prices for the next few weeks."
109. Hurting themselves on ceiling prices. Wrong policy adopted in regard to concessions--some manufacturers have asked for too much. Need competent cost and fabric experts to back up fair claims on basis of superior qualities and actually higher costs. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 55 (50): 11-12, 59. Dec. 11, 1941. 304.8 W88
110. [Lipscomb, J. N.] No subsidies but fair price urged for cotton farmer. Daily News Rec. no. 256, p. 16. Oct. 31, 1941. 286.8 N48
 Extracts from address before the annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York, October 30-31, 1941.
111. Opitz, Chas. E. Cotton trade not to be unduly affected by war in present conditions. Danger of business lag or unbridled inflation considered small. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 1, 5. Dec. 13, 1941. 72.8 C8214

112. Price fixing fight in cotton textile industry ends but mills are still fighting for preference ratings on repair, maintenance parts for vital machinery. Southwest. Banking Indus. 41(12): 9, 26. Dec. 1941. 284.8 So82
The sliding scale price ceiling for textiles ended difficulties between the textile industry and the Office of Price Administration.
113. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service] Computation of average on holidays explained. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14702): 17. Dec. 5, 1941. 286.8 J82
An explanation of the method used in arriving at a ten market average on days when one or more of the designated markets are closed on account of a holiday, is given.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 1. Dec. 13, 1941.
114. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity exchange administration. Cotton: relation of closing futures prices on the New York cotton exchange to the average spot price of middling 15/16" on the ten spot markets, by days, August 1940-July 1941 (1940-41 crop year). U. S. Dept. Agr. Commod. Exch. Admin. Trade in Cotton Futures 2(11): 2. Nov. 1941. 1.945 T67
A chart.

See also Items nos. 96, 196, 202, 204, 208, 219, 226, 227, 228, 229, 231, 248, 251, 256, 266, 267.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

115. Caterson, Herbert. N. Y. cotton futures market becoming domestic affair. Daily News Rec. no. 259, p. 9. Nov. 4, 1941. 286.8 N48
Monetary restrictions and freezing of funds by the Treasury Department now virtually exclude all alien accounts from the futures market.
116. Exchange to continue. Cotton Digest 14(11): 13. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.82 C822
"The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange, meeting following the declaration of war on Japan, decided to continue operation of the exchange on a normal basis."

See also Item no. 83.

Marketing Services and Facilities

117. A detailed description of the port [of Houston, Texas] Houston Port Book 19(2): 37-40. Nov. 1941.
118. Lanham, W. B. Smith-Doxey [cotton] classing--a major project. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Market. Serv. Market. Activ. 4(9): 22-24. Sept. 1941. 1.942 A8M34
The author tells why more farmers than ever before will use the Smith-Doxey services this year.

119. Loans made on net weight. Mid-So. Cotton News 2(2): 3. Dec. 1941. 72.8 C8295
The amount of tare to be deducted for various types of bagging and six ties under the 1941 cotton loan program are given.
120. MFC cotton program is announced. Co-op. Farmer 19(10): 1, 4. Sept. 1941. 280.28 C7892
Plan of the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives for handling loan cotton is described.
121. [North Carolina cotton manufacturers association] Mill men oppose new physical standard. Cotton Digest 14(7): 5. Nov. 15, 1941. 286.82 C822
Brief report of annual meeting held in Pinehurst, N. C., November 6-7, 1941.
A resolution opposing the plan to establish a physical standard for middling spotted cotton was adopted.
Also noted in Daily News Rec. no. 265, p. 6. Nov. 11, 1941.
122. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity credit corporation. Report of the president... 1941. 25 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 1 C731
Cotton loans, pp. 5-7.
123. Universal standards cotton conference has been postponed. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 1. Dec. 20, 1941. 72.8 C8214
An announcement stating that in view of the international situation it would be impracticable to hold the next meeting in March 1942.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(12): 5. Dec. 20, 1941.
124. West, H. O. The judging of livestock, dairy, poultry and crops. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 344, 143 pp. State College, 1940. 100 M69
Issued in cooperation with the Mississippi State Vocational Board.
Crop judging. Cotton judging, pp. 102-110.
125. Yang, Hsien-Tong. Development of the United States cotton standards. Cornell Univ. Abstracts of theses 1937: 377-379. 1938. 241.8 C81

See also Items nos. 194, 195, 269.

Marketing Costs

126. Railroad rate increase will affect cotton. Shippers with sales at landed mills prices might bear heavy loss. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 1, 8. Dec. 20, 1941. 72.8 C8214
The effect on the cotton industry of a ten percent increase in freight rates, requested by class one railroads in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, is discussed briefly.

See also Items nos. 232, 233.

Cooperation in Marketing

127. El agricultor algodonero puede defenderse mediante el sistema cooperativo. Gaceta Algodonera 18(213): 3. Oct. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
The cotton farmer should protect himself by means of cooperatives.
128. Cooperativa agrícola de presidencia Roque Saenz Peña. Ocupa esta importante entidad un destacado lugar entre sus similares del Chaco, merced al esfuerzo y perseverancia de sus componentes. Gaceta Algodonera 18(210): 17-20. July 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
Report of the Argentine agricultural cooperative of Roque Saenz Peña for the season ended Dec. 31, 1940. The Cooperative's activities in dealing with cotton are reported.
129. Cooperativa agrícola "Unión y progreso" ltda. de Presidente de la Plaza (Chaco). Su. memoria y balance del último ejercicio. Gaceta Algodonera 18(213): 20-22. Oct. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
To be continued.
Annual report of the Argentine cooperative "Unión y Progreso" Ltda. The cooperative's activities dealing with cotton are reported.

See also Item no. 120.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

130. American society for testing materials. Committee D-13 on textile materials. A. S. T. M. standards on textile materials... specifications, tolerances, methods of testing, definitions and terms. 387 pp. Philadelphia, 1941. 304 Am32Am
Partial contents: Glossary of terms relating to textile materials, pp. 316-324; Comparison of the breaking strength of fabrics as determined by the pendulum and inclined plane testing machines, by Gladys White and Emma C. Petersen, pp. 343-348.
131. Armstrong, E. F. The rotproofing of [jute] sandbags. Results of work by Committee of research and experiments department, Ministry of home security: new process gives bags two years' life. Dyer 86(8): 207-209, 206. Oct. 17, 1941. 306.8 D98
132. Estimation of moisture content of textile fibres. Textile Rec. 58(698): 45. May 1941. 304.8 T311
The Delmhorst moisture detector is briefly described.
133. Farr, Wanda K. Formation of microscopic cellulose particles in colorless plastids of the cotton fiber. Boyce Thompson Inst. Contrib. 12 (3): 181-194. Oct.-Dec. 1941. 451 B69
Literature cited, p. 194.
134. Kuhn, Ernst. Übermikroskopische untersuchungen an natürlichen und künstlichen zellulosefasern. Melliand Textilber 22(5): 249-250. May 1941. 304.8 T312

"Specimens were prepd. by swelling single fibers in Cu-NH_3 soln., crushing between cover glasses and washing. Thicker sections are physically altered by the electron bombardment, but this effect is easily distinguished from the true structure. Cotton shows a distinct structure of cellulose fibrils arranged longitudinally. Special viscose yarn of high mol. wt. has a similar structure but less distinct. Ordinary viscose yarn shows no structure. - Anthony M. Schwartz." - Chem. Abs. 35(21): 7707. Nov. 10, 1941.

135. Mease, Ralph T. An improvement in the method for dissolving cellulose in cuprammonium solution for fluidity measurements. U. S. Dept. Com. Natl. Bur. Standards. Jour. Res. 27(6): 551-553. Dec. 1941. 157.88 J82

"The use of mixing vials in place of the usual calibrated viscometers as vessels for dissolving cellulose in cuprammonium solution is described. The solution of cellulose is prepared in the vial and poured into a calibrated viscometer for flow measurements. The data given show that the exposure of the solution to the air for the short time required for pouring has no measurable effect on the fluidity." - Author's abstract.

136. Mease, Ralph T., and Gleysteen, Leland F. Fluidity of Triton F and xanthate solutions as a measure of cellulose degradation. U. S. Dept. Com. Natl. Bur. Standards. Jour. Res. 27(6): 543-549. Dec. 1941. 157.88 J82

References, p. 549.

"Chemical degradation in cotton fabrics, exhibited by changes in breaking strength, can also be evaluated by fluidity measurements on solutions of the cotton in Triton F, sodium hydroxide-carbon disulfide mixture, or cuprammonium solution. The sensitivity of the measurements in detecting changes in cellulose was found to be approximately the same for the three solutions when evaluating cellulose degraded by acid. The sensitivity was least for the Triton when used on chlorine-bleached cotton."

137. Meyer, Kurt H., and Wyk, A. J. A. van der. Über den feinbau der cellulose-faser. Zeitschrift für Elektrochemie 47(5): 353-360. May 1941. 384 Z342

Bibliographical footnotes.

"A résumé is given of the present status of exptl. results and theory of cellulose structure. - G. L. Clark." - Chem. Abs. 35(22): 8286-8287. Nov. 20, 1941.

138. "Neps" - grave defeito do algodão. Revistas Reunidas 11(65): 4. June 1941. 72.8 R322

Neps - serious defects of cotton.

139. Opitz, H. The examination of cross sections of vegetable fibers according to the rapid method developed by Viviani-Herzog.* Deut. Textilwirt. 8(3): 9-14. 1941.

* Not examined.

"An illustrated discussion of the prepn. and properties of cross sections of cotton, flax, hemp, jute, Urena, China jute, sunn, nettle, broom (Genista) willow, manila, sisal, New Zealand hemp, yucca, Mauritius aloe, typha and coco. - L. Schefflan." - Chem. Abs. 35(16): 5706. Aug. 20, 1941.

140. Pestov, B. I., and Shumilov, G. A. Lubrication of cotton on the breaking machine. I-II.* Khlopchatobumazhnaya Prom. 9(5): 26-29. 1939.
Abstract in Chem. Abs. 35(22): 8304. Nov. 20, 1941.
141. Scientific measurement of cotton fibers now offered. University of Tennessee makes testing service available. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(48): 3. Nov. 29, 1941. 72.8 C8214
The service available to any producer, breeder or manufacturer in the United States, is described.
Also noted in Textile Bul. 61(7): 32. Dec. 1, 1941; Fibre and Fabric 94(2965): 10. Nov. 29, 1941; Rayon Textile Monthly 22(12): 734. Dec. 1941.
142. Shaposhnikov, V. G. On the sorption properties of cellulose. Académie des Sciences de l'URSS. Classe de Sciences Chimiques. Bulletin no. 3, pp. 427-446. 1940. 511 Sa2C
In Russian: English summary, p. 446.
143. Thorburn, Alice M., and Vincent, J. M. Protection of cloth against microbial deterioration--methods of testing the value of antiseptics. Austral. Inst. Agr. Sci. Jour. 7(1): 29-31. Mar. 1941. 23 Au74
References, p. 31.
"Simple tests are described enabling an assessment of the value of antiseptics for protection of [cotton] fabrics under practical conditions, taking account of storage and outdoor exposure problems. The possibility of marked discrepancy between such tests and strictly laboratory tests is emphasised and attention drawn to an apparent fallacy in Hatfield's method of determining 'killing' concentration." - Summary.
144. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural marketing service. Cotton fiber testing service. 9 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1941.
Various tests and methods of making the tests available under the Cotton Fiber Testing Service are described.

See also Items nos. 149, 249.

Technology of Manufacture

145. Lees, Enos. Progress in yarns, winding, and manufacture. Textile Weekly 28(712): 517, 519. Oct. 24, 1941. 304.8 T3127
A lecture entitled, "Progressive Talk on Some Current Yarn, Winding, and Cloth Problems," delivered before a meeting of the Ashton-under-Lyne Mill Managers' Association, October 10, 1941.

* Not examined.

146. Merrill, Gilbert R. Cotton drawing and roving. 59 pp., processed. [Lowell, Mass.] 1941. 304 M55
 "This set of notes is one of a series published for use in the classes of the Cotton Department of the Lowell Textile Institute. In this revised edition, some material has been added to cover the developments in roll covering since the first edition."
147. Merrill, Gilbert R. Cotton opening and picking. 74 pp., processed. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1938. 304 M55C
 Second edition.
 "This set of notes was prepared especially for use in the classes of the Cotton Department of the Lowell Textile Institute. They were written to give the student an outline describing the opening and picking machinery most commonly used today."
148. Short-cut cotton spinning preparation. Systems of shortened cotton spinning processes which are successful with due precautions under suitable conditions. Textile Mfr. 67(802): 326. Oct. 1941. 304.8 T3126
149. Unisel ltd., Manchester. Note on the use of stroboscopes in the textile industry. The effect of multiple or sub-multiple settings in using a stroboscope. Textile Mfr. 67(802): 340. Oct. 1941. 304.8 T3126
 Stroboscopes are used in the textile industry for checking revolutions per minute and for studying moving yarn and mechanisms.
 Also noted in Textile Rec. 59(703): 51. Oct. 1941.

Technology of Consumption

150. British replacing bombed windows with cotton net. Specially treated cotton fabric being used instead of glass. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(48): 6. Nov. 29, 1941. 72.8 C8214
151. Cotton fiber used in paper manufacture. New process uses low grade fiber for making fine writing paper. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 1, 6. Dec. 20, 1941. 72.8 C8214
152. The cotton problem. South and World Affairs 3(4): 3-4, 15. May 1941. 280.8 So87
 The answer to the problem "seems to be a well worked out program to increase the consumption of cotton and cotton products."
153. Cloth production and shrinkage. A further consideration of the effects of the proposed British standard. Textile Weekly 28(714): 572. Nov. 7, 1941. 304.8 T3127
 Shrinkage provisions of the British Tentative Textile Standard No. 6 are discussed.
154. [Cotton-textile institute, inc.] Cotton cloths may bulletproof planes. Textile Age 5(12): 12. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T3132
 Brief article stating that the Army may soon use cotton fabrics weighing 3 pounds to the square yard for bulletproofing the gasoline tanks of airplanes.

155. Fabrics for national defense. Data on wool lining fabric, unbleached cotton drill, and pressed wool felt. Textile World 91(12): 78.
Dec. 1941. 304.8 T315
Specifications of the fabrics are given.
156. Farrell, George E. The war comes to the kitchen. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(12): 21-23. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7La
Tells briefly why cotton twine is not satisfactory for use on binders that harvest grain.
157. Guissinger, John A. Cotton highways in Arkansas. Two experimental sections, eight miles in total length, have been completed and await the test of time--and traffic. Civ. Engin. 11(11): 663-665. Nov. 1941. 290.8 C49
158. Hanratty, W. Some wartime substitutes for linen. The finishing of "linenlike" cotton hucks. Fibre and Fabrics Jour. 7(10): 16-17.
Oct. 1941. 304.8 Ir42
159. Heat-resistant cotton cord was born of research, but called another lucky accident. Textile Res. 12(2): 18-21. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T293
The heat-resistant cotton tire cord developed by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, is described.
160. Holcomb, Gene. El uso del algodón en los materiales de construcción. La Hacienda 36(12): 492-493. Dec. 1941. 6 H11
Uses for cotton in the building trades are noted.
161. Indian textiles for eastern group countries. New lines of development. Indian Inform. 9(81): 328-329. Oct. 1, 1941. 280.8 In25
Lists cotton textile war supplies being produced in India. Descriptions of some of the fabrics are given.
162. [Lipscomb, Ed.] Lipscomb stresses new cotton uses. Industry is preparing for eventual letdown in spending. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190 (14699): 11. Dec. 2, 1941. 286.8 J82
Extracts from an address before a cotton seminar, conducted by the University of Mississippi at University, Mississippi, December 1, 1941.
The author stated that the cotton industry "is developing a unified program in which promotion and research will be combined to find new uses and markets for the enormous poundage of cotton now being diverted to military purposes."
Extracts also in Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 1, 8. Dec. 6, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(10): 12. Dec. 6, 1941.
163. Meade, William H., and Long, Carroll H. The use of cotton as a suture material with particular reference to its clinical application. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 117(25): 2140-2143. Dec. 20, 1941. 448.9 Am37

164. [Murchison, C. T.] Cotton blackout cloth in heavy demand. Cotton Digest 14(12): 14. Dec. 20, 1941. 286.82 C822
 Urges consumers to make sure that blackout cloth purchased is of good quality so that frequent replenishment will not be required.
 Also noted in Fibre and Fabric 94(2968): 14. Dec. 20, 1941; Cotton Trade Jour. 21(52): 7. Dec. 27, 1941; Textile Bul. 61(9): 39. Jan. 1, 1942.
165. Physical tests on full fashioned cotton hosiery. Canad. Textile Jour. 58(21): 36, 42. Oct. 10, 1941. 304.8 C16
 "Results of investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture, after testing 43 styles knitted from fine cotton yarns, show that full fashioned cotton hosiery with satisfactory quality, appearance and serviceability can be produced to meet consumer needs."
166. Production rise needed to meet blackout and sandbag needs. Goods may require priority treatment, price assurances. [N. Y.] City blackout needs alone run up to 25,000,000 yards. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190 (14710): 10. Dec. 15, 1941. 286.8 J82
167. Rayon tire cords increasing in use. Release growing quantities of rubber for essential defense needs. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14692): 11. Nov. 24, 1941. 286.8 J82
 "Tires made with rayon cords are lighter in weight, require appreciably less rubber, and have a greater safety factor than those made with cotton cords."
 Also noted in Rayon Textile Monthly 22(12): 722. Dec. 1941.
168. Rozar, M. W. Tyre cord: development.* Tires 2(9): 52-53. 1941.
 "In the early days of motoring the problem was to get tyre cord strong enough not to burst with concussion and elastic enough to 'give' with the rubber constantly. With the advent of the paved road, not nearly so much strength was necessary and the elasticity which had previously been desirable was found to cause distortion. The increased speed meant that the cord had to withstand tyre temperatures up to 300° F. which caused drying and loss of strength. About this time rayon cord was introduced and was claimed to withstand stretching and heat. Difficulty was experienced in attaching rayon to rubber. Cotton is much superior to rayon in its resistance to flexing. Stretching in cotton cord has largely been eliminated by softening the pectins in the fibres, twisting the fibres under compression and tension, and allowing them to set. Such bonding of the fibres prevents them rubbing together and generating heat. It also increased their strength under dry conditions. - C" - Textile Inst. Jour. 32(10): A444. Oct. 1941.
169. Rubberized cotton fabric balloons used in construction of defense homes. Rubber Age 50(3): 189-190. Dec. 1941. 305.8 R82
 "The new construction method employs the use of an inflatable rubberized fabric form or balloon, over which concrete is shot pneumatically to form the basic shell for the building."

170. Sandbags and other war-time needs may solve problem of lower grades.
 Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14712): 12. Dec. 17, 1941. 286.8 J82
 "A possible solution of the current season's problem of the excess of low-grade cottons has been seen by trade circles in the anticipated heavy demand for sandbags and other wartime needs for which low-grade cotton is usable."
171. Southeastern mills find irrigated to be satisfactory for white cloths.
 Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14694): 12. Nov. 26, 1941. 286.8 J82
 "Mills in this area which have been using irrigated cotton declare that it is turning out satisfactory in making broadcloths and similar white goods, though not as well in goods requiring dyeing, since the lack of oil in the fiber makes the fabric less susceptible."
172. Standardization of grades for hospital cotton is discussed. Daily News Rec. no. 277, p. 5. Nov. 26, 1941. 286.8 N48
 Report of a Conference, held under the auspices of the National Bureau of Standards, in New York, November 25, 1941. A proposed commercial standard for hospital cotton was discussed.
173. Standards in textile fabrics. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 55(41): 1, 37-38. Dec. 18, 1941. 304.8 W38
 An editorial objecting to the development of emergency standards on textiles, primarily on denims, broadcloths, percales and sheeting, suggested by Miss Harriett Elliott of the Office of Price Administration.
174. Tentative textile standard no. 6, 1941. Shrinkage of cotton and linen fabrics enters a new phase with the establishment of a standard wash test. Textile Mercury and Argus 105(2744): 327. Oct. 24, 1941. 304.8 T318
 The standard was established by the British Standards Institution.
175. Ticking shortage likely to end relief mattress program. Daily News Rec. no. 276, p. 1. Nov. 25, 1941. 286.8 N48
 The Department of Agriculture may be forced to cease operations under the mattress program as a result of a shortage of ticking.
176. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Surplus marketing administration] Cotton allotted for insulation material use. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 2. Dec. 13, 1941. 72.8 C8214
 Approval of allotments to seven manufacturers for the making of 11,000,000 pounds of cotton insulation, is noted.
 Also in Cotton Digest 14(11): 14. Dec. 13, 1941.
177. U. S. Executive office of the President. Bureau of the budget. Standard industrial classification manual. Vol. 1. Manufacturing industries. Prepared by the Technical committee on industrial classification, Division of statistical standards. 99 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 151.281 St22
 "The standard Classification Manual is intended primarily as an aid in securing uniformity and comparability in the presentation of

statistical data collected by various agencies of the United States Government, State agencies, trade associations, and private research agencies."

Textile mill products, pp. 9-12.

178. [U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of production management.] OPM hits home use of blackout cloth. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14711): 11. Dec. 16, 1941. 286.8 J82

In a telegram to the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the Office of Production Management "stated that there were no official blackout cloths, and that materials now in homes and waste materials should be used. It added that it was the Government's policy to discourage the use of any kind of new materials for blackout purposes and it asserted that the present wave of buying of blackout materials would seriously hinder the defense efforts."

179. Utility cotton fabric constructions. Need for better balance of warp and weft in sheeting fabrics. Textile Rec. 59(703): 23. Oct. 1941. 304.8 T311

"In very few instances have fabrics been developed or are they made in such constructions as permit anything like maximum serviceability, at the same time recognising the fact that a fabric must have flexibility, appearance and other characteristics as well as serviceability alone."

See also Items nos. 130, 214, 236, 255, 263.

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

180. Banas-Conin, Gerard O. Sao Paulo the largest linter exporter in the world. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(26): 11. Dec. 20, 1941. 304.8 C822

Exports of linters from Sao Paulo for the years 1936-1941 are shown in a table.

181. Butter group strikes at main oleo strategy. Union advises southerners to become dairymen instead of sellers of cotton seed by-product. Food Field Rptr. 9(25): 23. Dec. 8, 1941. 286.83 F73

Report of meeting of the National Dairy Union held in Chicago on December 1, 1941.

182. Coe, Mayne R. Photochemical studies of rancidity: factors which increase the rate of oxidation of fats and oils with special reference to the role of light. Oil & Soap 18(12): 241-244. Dec. 1941. 307.8 J82

Bibliography, p. 244.

"Presented before the meeting of The American Oil Chemists' Society, Chicago, Ill., October 3-5, 1940."

Cottonseed oil was used in the experiment.

183. Coe, Mayne R. Photochemical studies of rancidity: the chlorophyll value in relation to autoxidation. Oil & Soap 18(11): 227-231. Nov. 1941. 307.8 J82

Bibliography, p. 231.

In the experiment cottonseed oil was used.

184. La industrialización de la semilla de algodón en el año 1940. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletín Mensual no. 78, pp. 779-801. Oct. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
Cottonseed crushed in Argentina in 1940. Includes tables showing production of cottonseed oil, cake and linters.
185. Knox, J. H., and Neale, P. E. Cottonseed meal for fattening yearling steers. N. M. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 262, 15 pp. State College, 1939. 100 N465
186. Kok, Einar Alberto. O farelo de algodão no arraçoamento dos animais. Revista Rural Brasileira 21(255): 38-44. Nov. 1941. 9.2 R733
Cottonseed meal in the rations of animals.
187. [National cooperative milk producers federation] Milk producers' federation discusses oleomargarine. Grainmen's Mirror 19(12): 13-14. Dec. 1941. 286.81 G76
Summary of a study to determine the importance of oleomargarine to the farmers of the nation in terms of income. "Farmers in the ten leading cotton states who last year received nearly two billion dollars for their farm products, can attribute only one-fifth of one per cent of this income to ingredients--mainly cotton seed oil--manufactured into oleomargarine."
188. Neale, P. E. Cottonseed meal, hegari, and alfalfa hay for the fattening of lambs. N. M. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 272, 14 pp. State College, 1940. 100 N465
189. Pécora, Edgardo J., and Abitbol, José. Ensayo de aplicación de un standard de semilla de algodón para la industria. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletín Mensual no. 78, pp. 779-798. Oct. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
Bibliography, p. 798.
This report, presented to the Junta Nacional del Algodón, recommends the marketing of cottonseed on grade.
190. Southern senators protest CSO ceilings. Cotton Digest 14(12): 4. Dec. 20, 1941. 286.82 C822
Trading in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange and New Orleans Cotton Exchange has been suspended until further notice as a result of the establishment of ceiling prices on cottonseed oil.
191. Stone, L. T. Butter through the looking glass. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(25): 5-6, 18. Dec. 6, 1941. 304.8 C822
Extracts from dairy trade papers showing the attitude of the dairy industry towards margarine, are given.

192. [Tri-states oil mill superintendents association] Tri-states association sees movie of world's largest railroad at December meeting in Memphis. Oil Mill Gazetteer 46(5): 10-11. Dec. 1941. 307.8 O153
Report of meeting held December 6, 1941.
Two oil mill problems were discussed: (1) Does it pay to rework the settling, and if so, how? and (2) Why does high moisture cake contain more oil than low moisture cake?
193. Uneasy bedding. Makers of mattresses see difficult days ahead unless price and material problems can be solved. Campaign is mapped. Business Week no. 641, pp. 32, 34. Dec. 13, 1941. 280.8 Sy8
"Bedding men today have three topics of major concern: (1) Leon Henderson's recent 'request' that they freeze prices at Nov. 1, 1941, levels; (2) the shortage of cotton linters for making mattresses; and, (3) the problem of finding materials unless somebody gives them some priority ratings or allocations pretty soon."
- See also Items nos. 20, 45, 49, 152, 196, 200, 201, 206, 209, 213, 217, 218, 230, 234, 238, 244, 251, 267, 270.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Legislation

194. Cherry, Ralph L. Bankhead proposes sliding farm loans on five basic crops. Plans legislation to adjust C.C.C. loans up or down if parity prices change 3 0/o. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14701): 1, 14. Dec. 4, 1941. 286.8 J82
195. Colombia. Ministerio de la economía nacional. Legislación... Fijación de normas comerciales. Clasificación comercial del algodón. Colombia. Ministerio de la Economía Nacional. Comercio e Industrias 2(7-8): 237-238. Apr.-May 1941. 255.5 C7912
Gives the text of decree no. 463 of March 7, 1941 providing for the commercial classification of cotton.
196. Effect of price-control legislation on farmers. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 87(224): 10009. Dec. 15, 1941. 148.2 R24
Gives the text of a resolution favoring delay in passage of the price-control bill and suspension of the price ceiling on fats and oils, adopted by commissioners, secretaries and directors of agriculture at their recent meeting in Washington.
197. Egyptian cotton crop to be reduced by law. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 7. Dec. 13, 1941. 72.8 C8214
A law passed October 30, 1941, under which bounties ranging from \$1.19 to \$1.59 per acre will be paid to growers planting land to barley, beans, and wheat, is expected to reduce cotton production in 1942.

198. [Harley, J. E.] . Harley tells of plight of cotton farmer. S. C. Commr. Agr., Com. and Indus. S. C. Market Bul. Dec. 4, 1941, pp. 1, 2.
280.39 So8
Extracts from a letter sent to Senate and House agricultural committees asking relief for South Carolina farmers whose 1941 cotton crops failed, are given.
199. India--suggested duty on imports of short staples. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2283): 6. Nov. 1, 1941. 304.8 C826
"An excise duty on Indian mills using foreign cotton of staple lengths less than 1 1/8 inches and foreign yarns of 40 counts and over" has been suggested. Proceeds of the duty would be used to subsidize Indian mills using Indian short staple cotton.
200. [National cotton council of America] Oleo tax repeal not harmful to dairy interests. Mid-So. Cotton News 2(2): 1. Dec. 1941. 72.8 C8295
Brief article stating that "repeal of Tennessee's 10¢ per pound tax on margarine during the 1941 legislative session has had no adverse affects on either dairy farmer's butter fat prices or the state's revenue."
Also noted in Okla. Cotton Grower 21(7): 1. Dec. 15, 1941; Cotton Trade Jour. 22(1): 5. Jan. 3, 1942.
201. Paraguay. Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. Decreto no. 7503 "por el cual se amplia el decreto del p.e. no. 7120, de fecha 31 de mayo de 1941." Paraguay. Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. Boletin 2(6): 25. June 1941. 255.7 P213
Decree amplifying Decree No. 7120 of May 31, 1941, including in the prohibition established in Article 1 of that decree, edible oil in general, and prohibiting as well the export of cottonseed, neutralized cottonseed oil and edible oil in general without previous authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.
202. Price control bill passed by House in modified form. Cotton prices permitted to rise as much as 30 percent, is claim. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 1. Dec. 6, 1941. 72.8 C8214
Terms of the bill are given.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(10): 4. Dec. 6, 1941.
203. Relief asked for farmers in dire need. Widespread crop failures hurt cotton farmers in various states. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(48): 1, 8. Nov. 29, 1941. 72.8 C8214
A request for congressional legislation, designed to offer relief to southern farmers whose 1941 crops were below 60 per cent of normal because of weather or insect damage, was presented to Senate and House agricultural committees by a delegation of farmers.
Also noted in S. C. Commr. Agr., Com. and Indus. S. C. Market Bul. Dec. 4, 1941, p. 1.

204. [Revere, C. T.] Cotton's position basically strong. Cotton Digest 14 (12): 5. Dec. 20, 1941. 286.82 C822.

In this resume of the cotton market the author says that "if we want our cotton and cotton textile situation to be on a sound and constructive basis, the less we have of legislative boosting proposals the better off we will be. The economic position is strong enough to need no legislative crutches."

205. Senate votes special relief for hit farmer. S. C. Commr. Agr. Com. and Indus. S. C. Market Bul. Dec. 25, 1941. p. 1. 280.39 So8

The Senate approved legislation which would set aside any unused parity funds to make relief payments to growers whose crops were severely damaged by excess rainfall or insect damage.

206. Tocker, Phillip. Fat of the land. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(3): 7, 16. Dec. 1941. 304.8 C824

"Tax and license laws whose sole purpose is to restrict the sale and distribution of margarine" are criticized.

207. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Aid for farmers who have suffered losses through partial crop failure. Hearings before the Committee on agriculture and forestry, United States Senate, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session on aid for farmers who have suffered losses through a complete or partial crop failure due to weather conditions or pest infestation. November 24, 1941. 88 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941.

Contains statements of J. Roy Jones, Tom Linder and J. Skottowe Wannamaker.

208. [Williams, Ben J.] Obnoxious items in bill opposed by Ben Williams. Regimentation seen. Licensing of firms and government competition denounced. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(48): 1, 8. Nov. 29, 1941. 72.8 C8214

Provisions of the price control bill which would permit the government to buy and sell commodities to stabilize the price and would require the licensing of firms handling commodities were denounced in a telegram sent to Congressman Steagall.

Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14697): 6. Nov. 29, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(10): 5. Dec. 6, 1941.

See also Item no. 49.

Regulation

209. Abbott, J. S. New margarine standards no cause for outbursts by dairy interests. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(25): 15. Dec. 6, 1941. 304.8 C822

210. Arranque de algodão. Nota da Junta de exportação de algodão colonial de Angola. Portugal. Agência Geral das Colônias. Boletim Geral das Colônias 17(188): 121. Feb. 1941. 264 Ag3

An order requiring destruction of cotton plants as a disease control measure is noted.

211. Brazil--cotton and artificial silk yarns--export restrictions. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2285): 5. Nov. 15, 1941. 304.8 C826
 "The Board for the Defense of National Economy has resolved that, until such time as internal conditions become normal, the entire national production of cotton and artificial silk yarns is to be reserved for the home market."
212. British will dissolve their spindles board. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190 (14692): 10. Nov. 24, 1941. 286.8 J82
 The war having made Lancashire's spindle capacity anything but redundant, the Board of Trade has petitioned the Chancery Court for permission to wind up the affairs of the Spindles Board on December 1. The Board was formed in 1936 to buy up and scrap excess spindles.
213. Butter institute challenges standards for oleo. Food Field Rptr. 9(25): 1, 11: Dec. 8, 1941. 286.83 F73
 Federal standards for margarine recently promulgated were condemned by delegates to the 33rd American Butter Institute convention held in Chicago "last week." There were three major features of the new standards to which vigorous opposition was voiced. These referred to the use of artificial flavor, diacetyl, to the incorporation of vitamin A to add nutritive value, and utilization of benzoate of soda for preservative qualities."
214. Enfardamento de algodão. Revistas Reunidas 11(65): 6. June 1941. 72.8 R322
 Text of an order requiring the use of cotton bagging on cotton bales in Brazil is given.
215. Farmers vote for retaining cotton quota. Total of votes in favor of program much smaller than last year's. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 1. Dec. 20, 1941. 72.8 C8214
 Also noted in Tex. Co-op. News 21(12): 1. Dec. 15, 1941; Cotton Digest 14(12): 6. Dec. 20, 1941.
216. Japan's export ban. Textile Mercury and Argus 105(2743): 310. Oct. 17, 1941. 304.8 T318
 An order issued by the Japanese-controlled customs banning the export of cotton yarn, piece-goods and other cotton manufactures from Shanghai, is noted.
217. Lardner, Fred. IOC decision important to the cotton seed industry. Cotton Digest 14(10): 4. Dec. 6, 1941. 286.82 C822
 Division Three of the Interstate Commerce Commission "ruled that present freight rates on cottonseed oil from all producing points to the most important consuming points, including cities in the north-eastern and north-central regions, are not so high that shippers of soybean oil and corn oil have an advantage in competing for those markets."

218. Rankin, John E. Price of cottonseed and cottonseed oil. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 87(224): A5925-A5926. Dec. 15, 1941. 148.2 R24
The text of a letter sent to Leon Henderson, Administrator, Office of Price Administration, opposing the recent order fixing the price of cottonseed, is given.
219. Real price control. Canada swings its drastic program into action. Calls for cooperation but lays plans to enforce. Goes easy on farmers. Business Week no. 640, pp. 62, 64, 66. Dec. 6, 1941. 280.8 Sy8
The price control program went into effect December 1, 1941. Previous to the effective date of the program the cotton manufacturing industry voluntarily reduced prices so that retail prices could be maintained without excessive disturbance of margins for any section of the trade.
220. The Spindles board "winds-up." Textile Weekly 28(718): 692. Dec. 5, 1941. 304.8 T3127
"By an order in the Manchester Chancery Court, made on December 1 by the Vice-Chancellor, the Cotton Spindles Board, of Manchester, is to be wound up... The Board finishes up with about £20,000 liquid assets in excess of its liabilities and expenses."
221. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration] Cotton. Subpart D--1942. 1942 county cotton acreage allotments. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(246): 6530-6533. Dec. 19, 1941. 169 F31
Cotton 629.
222. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. National agricultural conservation program. Subpart D--1942. 1942 agricultural conservation program bulletin supplement no. 4. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(245): 6472. Dec. 18, 1941. 169 F31
ACP-1942-4
Supplement to 1942 cotton quota regulations giving national and state cotton acreage allotments.
223. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. 1942 special agricultural conservation program for the Southern Great Plains area. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(248): 6661-6666. Dec. 23, 1941. 169 F31
224. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Regulations pertaining to cotton marketing quotas for the 1942-1943 marketing year. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(242): 6387-6393. Dec. 13, 1941. 169 F31
MQ-603-Cotton.
225. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. 1942 cotton crop insurance contract regulations. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(244): 6442-6450. Dec. 17, 1941. 169 F31

226. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Containers. Price schedule no. 55--second hand bags. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(244): 6456-6457. Dec. 17, 1941. 169 F31
Under the schedule second-hand burlap and cotton bags cannot be sold for more than the highest price that prevailed during the November 15-December 6 period.
227. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 6 to price schedule no. 11--combed cotton grey goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(240): 6360. Dec. 11, 1941. 169 F31
228. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 7 to price schedule no. 11--fine cotton grey goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(249): 6695-6699. Dec. 24, 1941. 169 F31
229. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 7 to price schedule no. 11--fine cotton grey goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(251): 6768. Dec. 27, 1941. 169 F31
A correction to the amendment.
230. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Foods and food products. Price schedule no. 53--fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(242): 6409-6410. Dec. 13, 1941. 169 F31
Effective immediately, the new temporary schedule forbids the sale, whether spot or future, of raw, crude, or refined fats and oils, including lard and cottonseed oil, at prices above those prevailing on November 26, 1941.
Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14710): 12. Dec. 15, 1941.
231. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 4 to price schedule no. 7--combed cotton yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(251): 6767-6768. Dec. 27, 1941. 169 F31

See also Items nos. 58, 76, 112, 190, 234, 271.

Adjudication

232. No recovery of premium after risk attaches if policy later is voided. East. Underwriter 42(23): 27. June 6, 1941. Libr. Cong.
Report of a decision by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Texas, in a case regarding fire insurance on cotton.
233. Texas court decisions on fixing value of cotton cargo lost by fire. East. Underwriter 42(6): 28. Feb. 7, 1941. Libr. Cong.
The Texas Court of Civil Appeals ruled "that a broker or agent who, with a view to compensation for his services, undertakes to procure insurance on the property of another, and who fails to do so, will be held liable for any damage resulting therefrom."

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

234. Arkansas delta council elects new officers. Resolution passed opposing price ceilings on farm products. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(51): 5. Dec. 20, 1941. 72.8 C8214
 Report of meeting held in West Memphis, Arkansas, December 19, 1941.
 A resolution opposing the recent establishment of a price ceiling on cottonseed oil was passed.
235. Blanchard, Fessenden S. Fessenden S. Blanchard outlines Textile research institute's new research program. Textile Res. 12(2): 2-6. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T293
 Abstract of address before the annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute, New York, November 14, 1941.
236. Collier, P. N., and Clanton, B. Reid. Callaway research department. Work includes new-product developing, trouble-shooting, fundamental studies. Textile World 91(12): 60-61. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T315
 Research program of the Callaway Mills is discussed.
237. Comer, Donald. Textiles and Southern life. South and World Affairs 3(4): 8-9. May 1941. 280.8 So87
 Brief article discussing the importance of the textile industry to the South and to the nation.
238. Commodity research bureau, inc. Commodity year book, 1941. 636 pp. New York [1941] 286.8 C7392
 Statistics of cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products are given on pp. 186-221.
239. Cotton Christmas down South. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12(12): 189. Dec. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex
 Governors of Arkansas and Texas have proclaimed a cotton Christmas in their states.
240. Cotton council offers aid. Ariz. Farmer 20(25): 13. Dec. 6, 1941. 6 Ar44
 The National Cotton Council of America is planning a campaign to eliminate mill discrimination against irrigated cotton.
241. Cotton-textile institute, inc. Cotton institute annual meeting draws representative gathering. 31 pp. [New York, 1941] 304.9 C82p
 Issued as Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. Current Information, v. 7, no. 9, Nov. 1941.
 Proceedings of annual meeting held in New York, October 29-30, 1941. Addresses of G. H. Dorr, Claudius T. Murchison, Sumner H. Slichter, Walter F. George, Everett R. Cook, J. N. Lipscomb, Harold G. Moulton, R. R. Guthrie, and Samuel R. Palmer, are included.
242. Cotton Xmas receiving big co-operation. Merchants report increasing demand for cotton goods presents. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 3. Dec. 6, 1941. 72.8 C8214

243. Economic plannings for cotton growing within German zone. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 6. Dec. 6, 1941. 72.8 C8214
The Baumwolle Aktien Gesellschaft (German Cotton Corporation) will promote cotton growing in the Balkan countries and in Asia.
244. FitzSimmonds, A. L. The war's effects on the ginning and crushing industries. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(26): 9, 18. Dec. 20, 1941. 304.8 C822
Possible shortages of machinery and the price ceiling on fats and oils are of major concern to the industries.
245. Florida. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. 213 pp. Gainesville [1941] 100 F66S
Partial contents: Crop rotation studies with corn, cotton, crota-laria and Austrian peas, pp. 39-40; Sea island cotton experiments, pp. 56-57; Sea island cotton work in cooperation with the U. S. Department of agriculture, p. 57.
246. Eaton, L. L. Most frequent causes of accidents in mills. Ten causes shown in three-year record of South Carolina cotton mills outlined and remedies suggested. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 55(41): 11, 13, 33. Dec. 18, 1941. 304.8 W88
247. Fund allocated by Texans for new research. State advisory cotton research committee approves projects. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(48): 8. Nov. 29, 1941. 72.8 C8214
The projects are outlined.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(9): 11, 14. Nov. 29, 1941.
248. Guin, Marvin. State cotton crop smaller but of better quality, longer staple. Miss. Farm Res. 4(9): 7. Sept. 1941. 100 M69Mi
An account of the 1940-41 cotton crop in Mississippi. The following tables are included: Acres, yield, production, and price of cotton in Mississippi, 1939-40; Staple lengths of American upland cotton produced in Mississippi and the United States, Seasons 1928-1940; Grades of American upland cotton produced in Mississippi and the United States, 1928-1940.
249. Heard, Earl M. Textile education and activities of technicians. Recent developments outlined. Textile foundation and research projects--brief history of textile schools in north and south. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 54(49): 9-10, 34-35. Dec. 4, 1941. 304.8 W88
To be continued.
250. Horne, M. K., jr. Cotton prosperity through organization. South and World Affairs 3(4): 5-7. May 1941. 280.8 So87
An account of the organization and activities of the National Cotton Council of America.
251. Lee, Emmett J., jr., comp. Louisiana, 1941. 180 pp. Baton Rouge, Louisiana Department of agriculture and immigration [1941] 252.33 Ag8L

Partial contents: Cotton, pp. 21-23; List of cottonseed oil mills in Louisiana, p. 175; American cotton [production and prices] since 1800, pp. 178-179.

252. Maid of cotton sought for long tour by airplane. King cotton's ambassador to fly 16,000 miles in three months. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(49): 7. Dec. 6, 1941. 72.8 C8214
The contest to select the 1942 Maid of Cotton will be held in Memphis, January 16, 1942.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(10): 6. Dec. 6, 1941; Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 55(50): 24. Dec. 11, 1941.
253. Man of the year awards for 1941. Prog. Farmer (Ga.-Ala.-Fla. ed) 56(12): 10. Dec. 1941. 6 P945G
Oscar Johnston is named for first honors because of his work for cotton.
Also noted in Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(1): 9. Jan. 1942.
254. Manchester cotton association. Textile Weekly 28(718): 701. Dec. 5, 1941. 304.8 T3127
Brief report of annual meeting held on November 25, 1941.
Work of the Association during the war was reviewed by J. M. Cook.
255. Manual of the textile industry of Canada. 13th ed. 186 pp. Montreal; Canada, Canadian textile journal publishing co., limited [1941] 304.8 M31
Partial contents: Testing defense textiles; activities at the national research laboratories in connection with specifications and standards on textile materials for defense purposes, by C. H. Bayley and P. Larose, pp. 78-81; Directory of the textile manufacturing industries of Canada, pp. 139-166.
256. Manufacturers record. The Blue book of southern progress, 1941. 90 pp. Baltimore, Md. [1941] 252 M312
Partial contents: Manufacturing in the South (includes statistics of the textile and cottonseed oil industries) pp. 23-34; Southern agriculture (includes statistics of cotton acreage, production and prices) pp. 36-44.
257. Ohio cotton planter grows good staple; aiming at first bale. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(25): 7. Dec. 6, 1941. 304.8 C822
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"This folder has been prepared and distributed as an educational aid for teachers and students who will find in it information and data covering the growing of cotton and the manufacture and distribution of cotton products."

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